

FAIR DIRECTORS

S. Cohen and W. J. Gooch Are Arranging Features of Interest and Vital Importance Which Promise to Make the Coming Fair the Greatest Event in the History of the State.



—Photos by Chick.

DOMINANT in the preparation for and operation of the Kentucky State Fair are two officials, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Fair Secretary. Both are vital to the importance and welfare of the great agricultural and industrial celebration which serves as a clearinghouse for the state's accomplishments throughout the year, with men who give promise of being ideally suited to guide the fourteenth annual Kentucky State Fair to be held in Louisville, September 11-15 to a success which will be a revelation to the State at large.

Cohen's Standing.

Madison Sandidge Cohen, the newly elected Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, better known as Mat S. Cohen, is a newcomer to politics, but his whirlwind victory in the November elections typifies the man. Prior to his entry in the political arena he was a recognized authority as a horseman and stock raiser, lecturing at Kentucky State College, Missouri State College and Kansas City State College and writing and publishing volumes bearing on the subject dear to the heart of every Kentuckian and important to the commercial welfare and world-wide prestige of the State as an

unrivaled breeding point. His experience in stock raising and agriculture will stand him in good stead as host at large to the State at the Kentucky State Fair and his grace of manner, brilliance of intellect and personal magnetism will make him ideal in that capacity.

Record of Gooch.

In W. J. Gooch the public will meet a personality embodying all the ideals and traditions of Kentucky as to statehood of physique, suavity of manner and courtliness of bearing. In his hands the reins of State Fair government are happily placed. Mr. Gooch being an executive par excellence and a man trained by years of experience in handling big commercial and political interests. Mr. Gooch was, for three terms, a member of the Kentucky Legislature and served in 1904 as Speaker of the House, presiding over the daily joint sessions of the Senate and House during the memorable deadlock in the Beckham-Brady contest for the U. S. Senate. To his high honor be it said that he was elected unanimously and his record stands without a blemish and as a boast to his party. Governor Stanley's personal knowledge of and friendship for Mr. Gooch led to his requesting the latter to take charge of the great enterprise so important to the commonwealth and the people of the State may anticipate one of the most brilliant, successful and enjoyable Fair celebrations ever given in Kentucky.

Kentucky State Fair Provides for Boys' Pig Clubs in An Elaborate Manner

Many Counties to be Represented—Boys to be Given Free Trips to the Great Fair.

IN 1915 a boys' pig club was introduced into Kentucky. Thirteen counties were organized under the leadership of their county agents and 649 boys became members. Local shows were held and the winning boy from each county received a free trip to the Farmer Boys' Encampment at the State Fair. Sixteen boys were given this trip and eighteen pigs were exhibited. This was the first state pig club show in Kentucky. Although the exhibit was small, the interest was so great and the showing so good that the pig club has become one of the most popular and beneficial boys' clubs in Farm Demonstration Work.

From this small beginning the boys' pig club has spread to 40 counties with a membership of 1,250 boys in a single year. Farmers, business men and farmers have co-operated to the extent of placing over \$5,000.00 worth of pure bred hogs in the hands of these boys.

The state agent and county agents co-operated in organizing, holding meetings, securing registered pigs, visiting members, and instructing them along the proper lines of animal husbandry.

The 1916 pig club started May 15th. Each boy had a pig between two and four months of age and most of them secured registered pigs. Record books were furnished the boys and the pigs were weighed and ear tagged by the county agent at the beginning of the contest.

Local Shows First.

It is contemplated that a local show be held in each of the counties organized, at which numerous prizes will be given. The first prize in each county will be a free trip to the Farmer Boys' Encampment, given by the State Fair and College of Agriculture, to the boy making the best showing as follows:

- (a) Best hog with respect to purpose for which it was raised..... 40%
- (b) Greatest daily gains..... 15%
- (c) Cheapest cost of production..... 25%
- (d) Best kept record book..... 20%

Not only will the winning boy be given a free trip to the fair, but negotiations are now under way whereby the best two pigs from each county will be sent to the fair free. Already one of the largest railroads in Kentucky has granted free transportation to and from the fair for the best two pigs in counties having pig clubs along its lines.

Free Entrance Fee.

The Kentucky State Fair has realized the educational value of an exhibit from these boys and to that end have opened their doors wide, allowing each pig club exhibitor free entrance, free pens and a distinct and separate department at the same time giving them the privilege to exhibit in the "breeders' classes. Over \$100.00 in prizes has been given by record associations, business men and farmers. Last year one boy defeated a ring of twenty-four choice pigs.

The results of the pig club have been widespread; hundreds of farmers have changed their feeding methods; pure bred hogs have been taken into counties where they were not known; community breeding has resulted in six or seven counties; boys are becoming interested in the farm; greater interest is being centered on the swine industry of Kentucky and this coming September 11 to 15, 1916, the greatest hog show in the history of the Kentucky State Fair is predicted.

Scientific Farming

DOLLARS FROM FORESIGHT.

The Farmer Who Notes Economic Changes Usually Makes the Profit.
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

Perhaps the most conspicuous cause of success in farming is prompt and fitting change in type of farming in response to economic pressure as indicated by the market price of products as related to cost. The American farmer who are most successful usually sense the operation of economic forces long ahead of their neighbors. A large number of farmers change an old established system only when forced by dire necessity.

Not only is there the greatest opportunity to any individual farmer through



SPECIAL PRODUCTS FOR THE MARKET.

quickly modifying his organization in response to changed markets, but such readjustment is of great value to the whole community, for such action in time becomes corrective of the changed condition from which it springs. Let us assume, for instance, that there is a community engaged largely in live stock production and that through some cause feed prices advance to such a point that there is more money in selling the raw product than in feeding. Under such conditions a large number of farseeing farmers will quickly curtail their live stock industry and become sellers of raw feed products. This in turn has a tendency to reduce feed prices and to increase the price of live stock products, thus bringing about the former balance.

Spraying For Codling Moth.

In answer to a correspondent who asks when it is necessary to spray for the codling moth and whether spraying for the San Jose scale will hurt trees already in bloom, Zoologist H. A. Surface of the Pennsylvania department of agriculture says:

"It is always considered necessary to spray all apple, pear and quince trees for this pest when they are bearing fruit. If there is no fruit on your trees there is no need to spray for codling moth. As you doubtless know, this is the insect that makes wormy apples, pears and quinces. Every good fruit grower sprays for this pest, if for no other. The first spraying is made shortly after the petals or flowers fall, and the second spraying is made about a month from that date. The material that should be used is one gallon and one quart of strong lime sulphur solution, either home-made or commercial. In forty-nine gallons of water, and to this is added either one pound of dry arsenate of lead or two pounds of arsenate of lead paste. For the second spray use the same material as for the first.

"Where you have much San Jose scale present it is a good plan to wash all the bark of trunks or twigs that can be reached with a paint brush dipped in very strong lime sulphur solution or very strong thick soap solution, or spray the infested trees when the young are crawling on the bark with tobacco decoction, kerosene emulsion or soap solution. After the leaves drop this fall spray again with the strong lime sulphur solution."

"THREE C'S" OF MILK CARE.

Dairy specialists have evolved a simple little formula for the care of milk in the home, and the same formula will apply to keeping milk anywhere. It is the rule of the "Three C's," the "C's" standing for "Clean" and "Cold" and "Covered." Excellent rules for the dairyman everywhere, even though they were written with the consumer of the milk in mind. That first rule should be one of the cowkeeper's articles of faith, the second one means a well filled keelhouse for the farm, and the third and last means care and forethought.

Farm Progress.

CROPS THAT ROB THE FARM.

Farmer Must Manage to Restore Fertility That Has Been Exhausted.
(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

It is estimated that every ton of cowpea hay taken from the farm the measure of which is not returned to the soil robs it of \$7.90 worth of fertility if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer; a ton of cotton seed, \$18.80; an acre of corn producing fifty bushels, both stalk and grain, \$18.50; the grain alone, \$9.50; an acre of oats producing thirty-five bushels removes in the entire crop \$11.23 and \$4.72 for the grain alone.

In many cases exhaustion of the soil by cropping has gone on until the farm responds reluctantly to the many drafts made upon it. The farmer must manage to restore this fertility. No better method of doing this can be found than to keep enough stock on the farm to utilize the pasturage of idle lands and much of the surplus grain and forage produced. The stock should be kept under sheds and in stables when possible and an abundance of bedding furnished to absorb the liquids as well as to add to the bulk of the manure heap.

The roots and stubble of crops always restore something to the soil. With such crops as clover, cowpeas or beans approximately 30 per cent of the manurial value of the crop is kept in the soil. When such crops are harvested for hay and fed to good farm stock and the manure is returned to the land 80 to 90 per cent of the entire fertilizing value is kept on the farm. At the same time the full feeding value is obtained.

Farm manure should be handled with great care. It should never be left in the open yard or piled in the field for any length of time, as much of its plant food will be leached out. Neither should it be stored loose under sheds, but it should be packed down and kept wet enough to prevent heating, which would drive off nitrogen. This tremendous loss from improper handling explains why farmers find it necessary to use such large quantities of manure to derive much benefit from it. It will be observed that even when manure is stored in a shed there is loss. By covering the manure heap with substances like ordinary loam, sawdust or wheat straw much loss may be prevented and the stack of manure greatly increased. Loam will absorb about thirteen pounds of nitrogen per ton of 2,000 pounds, sawdust about eight pounds and wheat straw nearly four pounds.

Keep Farm Tools Sharp.

By keeping the farm tools sharp you save horse feed and horse strength. It does better work, more of it in one day and pays a better profit. It saves time, temper and human vitality. A good emery stone will pay for itself in one season. Get you one and keep the tools sharp.

Milk Is Good Food For Chickens.

Feed all of the spare milk, such as buttermilk, separator milk and clabbered milk to the chickens. They relish it, and it is good for them. It matters not if it is sour, provided it be clean.

Novel Stalk Cutter.

In harvesting certain crops like corn, sugar cane and such stalky growths the most trying and exhausting part of the labor is leaving over to cut down the stalk at the ground. A woman of



Navasota, Tex., has remedied this in a device to be secured to the farmer's shoe by which the cutting is done with a quick movement of the foot and no leaning over is required. The knife is a broad, flat blade secured to the shoe at the toe and over the instep and braced for the repeated blows it will receive by ending against the heel.

RULES FOR TREE PLANTING.

Select the kind of a tree that will grow best in your location. Choose a variety from those already thriving in your vicinity.

A ten to twelve foot tree is considered the best size for ordinary planting. It should be free from scars and pests. The trunk should be straight, and it should have a long leader.

When digging trees in the woods be careful not to injure the roots, and secure as many of the fibrous ones as possible. Nursery grown trees are better because they have been transplanted several times and have better root systems.

Do not allow the roots to become dry. Keep them moist and covered until you are ready to put them in the ground.

Ragged ends of broken roots should be cut off with a sharp knife.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE

Repairing Done Machines Housed

and Cared For--at
Reasonable Rates

EXPERT MACHINIST
IN CHARGE

FORDS AND
OVERLANDS
FOR SALE

The Louisa Garage

Augustus Snyder, Prop

Farms For Sale

No. 1--107 acres 5 miles from Portsmouth on a large stream. Three-fourths of this level, and nearly half of the level land below high water mark made from the backwater from the Ohio. A pair of this overflooded land is said to have been cultivated in corn for more than forty years in succession. Cuts more than a ton of timothy and clover to the acre. One good six room house almost new. Ordinary barn. The best well water I ever tasted. Good bearing orchard. An acreage of some fifty or sixty acres in corn. Owner, being a bachelor, wishes to sell. Price.....\$5,000.

No. 2--306 acres, 200 of which is level. All but 60 to 75 acres in pasture, meadow and under cultivation. Good improvements. This farm lies contiguous to No. 1. Owner has prop-

erty in Portsmouth, to which he wants to move. Price.....\$10,500.

No. 3--53 acres adjoining Nos 1 and 2. 50 acres level. Fine house nearly new. Good barn and other out-buildings. 100 apple trees, 150 peach trees. The house alone could not be duplicated for \$1,500. Price.....\$2,000.

1--40 acres, all in grass but 3; 100 fruit trees, good barn, and 5-room house, good well and springs. Seven miles from Portsmouth on good road. Price.....\$1,200.

2--43 acres, 35 in pasture; Good 6-room house, 3 wells and springs; 200 bearing trees, and about 200 young trees, barn and other buildings. Price.....\$1,500.

C. B. STUART,

Argentum, Ky.

CASH REGISTER FOR SALE.—Cost \$112.00. Used only six weeks. Price \$85. Write to J. L. RICHMOND, Louisville, Ky., or Hincley, N. Y. 11-12.

You are offered
the right
hand



friendship
A man should know
his banker. Call in—
you will feel at
home in our

bank

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK
CAPITAL \$50,000.00 SURPLUS, ETC. \$32,000.00

Augustus Snyder, Pres.
Dr. L. H. York, V. Pres.
M. F. Conley, Cashier.
G. R. Burgess,
Asst. Cashier.

THE
LOUISA NATIONAL
BANK

Dr. T. D. Burgess
F. H. Yates
Robt. Dixon
R. L. Vinton

CORNER MAIN STREET, LOUISA, KENTUCKY